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## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Tokyo and Osaka—Dysentery and enteric fever reported at Harbin—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 20 and 27, as follows:

During the week ended May 13, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 495 crew and 1,021 passengers; 114 steerage passengers were bathed, and their clothing was disinfected; 462 would-be steerage passengers were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

The plague situation in Tokyo and Osaka remains apparently unchanged. It should, however, be mentioned that in the former city some plague-infected rats have been found in the Fukagawa district.

Press reports state that dysentery and typhus (probably enteric fever is meant) are very prevalent at Harbin (Manchuria), some 300 cases occurring daily.

Week ended May 20, 1905: Bills of health issued to 4 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 366 crew and 762 passengers; 192 steerage passengers bathed and their clothing disinfected; 607 would-be emigrants to the United States examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended May 14: Enteric fever, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 2 cases, 1 death. For the week ended May 21: Enteric fever, 3 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths.

Three additional cases of plague are reported in Tokyo. The first, a woman of 32, died on the 22d instant; the second, a boy of 10, died on the 24th instant, and the third, a boy of 4, died on the 26th instant. These cases all occurred in the Fukagawa district, at no great distance from the localities in which the 2 previous cases developed.

*Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Number of emigrants per steamship *Kanagawa Maru* for Seattle recommended, May 19, for rejection, 106.

Per steamship *China*, May 20, 1905: For Honolulu, 35; for San Francisco, 1.

*Report from Kobe—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler reports, May 26, as follows:

*Emigrants recommended for rejection at Kobe during the month of May, 1905.*—Steamship *Tremont*, to Tacoma, 9; steamship *Doric*, to Manila, 35; steamship *Mongolia*, to Honolulu, 16, to San Francisco, 1; steamship *Kanagawa Maru*, to Seattle, 19; steamship *China*, to Honolulu 20, to San Francisco 2.

## MEXICO.

*Reports from Tampico—Mortality—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 19, as follows:

Sanitary and mortuary reports of Tampico for the week ended June 17, 1905: Bright's disease 1, pneumonia 5, malaria 1, pulmonary tuber-

culosis 1, laryngeal tuberculosis 1, enteritis 1, unknown 1, chronic ulcers 1, pernicious fever 1, congenital debility 1, heart disease 1, cholera nostras 1. Total, 16 deaths; rate, 41.60. The death from cholera nostras occurred at the civil hospital. The term was used because the case was a grave case of cholera morbus. In this case the trouble was brought on or caused by the eating of fruits, etc. I was further informed that such cases occur occasionally and most frequently during June and July, but never in any serious proportions.

Week ended June 17, 1905: Bills of health issued, 9; steamships inspected and passed, 3; personnel (crews), 312, and passengers, 25, inspected and passed; steamships fumigated and passed, 6. Report in detail: June 14, 1905.—Inspected and passed Cuban steamship *Bayamo*, bound for New York via Cuban ports, with 41 in the crew and 5 passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo and live stock and cattle for Habana. Vessel sailing via Habana was therefore fumigated by the Cuban medical officer at this port prior to sailing. June 15.—Fumigated and passed British steamship *August Belmont*, bound for Pensacola in ballast with 44 in the crew. Inspected and passed British steamship *Magician*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, in general cargo, with 38 in the crew and 7 passengers. Fumigated and passed German steamship *Frisia*, bound for New Orleans in cargo, lead and copper, with 4 first-class and 1 third-class passenger. June 16.—Fumigated and passed Danish steamship *St. Jan*, bound for Galveston in ballast, with 44 in the crew. Inspected and passed British steamship *Antillian*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, in general cargo, with 51 in the crew and 2 passengers. Fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Port Arthur in ballast, with 18 in the crew and 2 passengers. Fumigated and passed Norwegian steamship *Nor*, bound for New Orleans with 15 in the crew and 4 passengers; in cargo, a transshipment of railroad ties from the Norwegian steamship *Malm*. June 17.—Fumigated and passed British steamship *Palatina*, bound for Perth Amboy via Cardenas, Cuba, in a partial cargo of lead and copper from here and expecting to complete her cargo at Cardenas—sugar for New York.

*Report from Veracruz—Satisfactory results of precautionary measures against yellow fever—Yellow fever extinct at Coatzacoalcos and Tierra Blanca—Influx of emigrants at Salina Cruz—Quarantine against Hongkong.*

Consul Canada reports, June 17, as follows:

At a session of the Superior Board of Health, held at Mexico City on May 20, 1905, the president of the board, Dr. Liceaga, reported upon the measures adopted to combat yellow fever and the satisfactory results obtained. Not a single case has appeared at Veracruz since December last, although there are fully 10,700 non-immunes here and the city is in daily communication with Tierra Blanca and Santa Lucrecia, in both of which places the disease has appeared in several instances. Dr. Liceaga also reports that 4 officers of the sanitary force at Veracruz alternate in inspecting all passengers arriving from either one of the infected places, and all suspicious cases are removed at once to one of the several hospitals, where they are kept under observation for a specified length of time. During the 120 days previous to March 20 but 1 case of yellow fever appeared at Veracruz.